

MOZAMBIQUE

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 76	Decree-Law No. 31/76	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 66	Law No. 2130		Straight baselines established (Portuguese legislation).
	Aug 76	Decree-Law No. 31/76		Enabling legislation to continue straight baselines.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 76	Decree-Law No. 31/76	200nm	EEZ
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 93	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Tanzania EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. Following are extracts from Portuguese Law No. 2130 of 22 August 1966 establishing straight baselines for overseas provinces, including Mozambique. Although the People's Republic of Mozambique subsequently passed a law on the territorial sea claim that enabled use of straight baselines, no new coordinates have been specified.

Article 1

Along the continental European coast and the coast of the Provinces of Guinea, Angola, and Mozambique, the normal baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea, established in Section I of Law No. 2130, shall be supplemented by the straight closing lines and baselines defined by the points whose geographic coordinates are contained in the following tables:

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(4) Straight closing lines and baselines supplementing the normal baseline in Mozambique:

Points	Latitude S.	Longitude E.
(1) Cabo Delgado	10° 41' 24"	40° 38' 54"
(2) Ilha Tecomagi	10° 45' 24"	40° 40' 22"
(3) Ilha Rongui	10° 50' 08"	40° 41' 38"
(4) Ilha Vamizi	11° 00' 50"	40° 43' 53"
(5) Ilha Quero-Niuni	11° 41' 30"	40° 39' 12"
(6) Ilha Medjumbi	11° 49' 09"	40° 38' 09"
(7) Ilha Querimba	12° 27' 09"	40° 38' 40"
(8) Ponta do Diabo	12° 45' 48"	40° 38' 09"
(9) Ponta Maunbane	12° 58' 32"	40° 36' 02"
(10) Ponta Metampia	14° 01' 24"	40° 38' 42"
(11) Point N. da ponta Cogune	14° 10' 39"	40° 44' 06"
(12) Point E. of lower end baixo da Pinda	14° 13' 52"	40° 47' 49"
(13) Ponta Relamzapo	14° 27' 43"	40° 50' 55"
(14) Ilha Quitangonha	14° 51' 15"	40° 50' 04"

(15) Ilha Injaca	15° 00' 12"	40° 48' 17"
(16) Ilha de Goa	15° 03' 14"	40° 47' 33"
(17) Ilha de Sena	15° 05' 12"	40° 46' 37"
(18) Farol de Infusse	15° 29' 42"	40° 33' 54"
(19) Ilha de Mafamede	16° 21' 38"	40° 02' 45"
(20) Ilha Puga-Puga	16° 27' 36"	39° 57' 12"
(21) Ilha Caldeira	16° 39' 12"	39° 43' 52"
(22) Ilha de Moma	16° 49' 04"	39° 31' 52"
(23) Ilha Epidendron	17° 05' 54"	39° 08' 12"
(24) Ilha Casuarina	17° 07' 52"	39° 05' 28"
(25) Ilha do Fogo	17° 14' 58"	38° 52' 47"
(26) Ilha Quisungo	17° 19' 40"	38° 05' 15"
(27) Point N.E. da ponta Padjini	25° 17' 12"	33° 19' 20"
(28) Cabo Inhaca	25° 58' 10"	32° 59' 40"

B. ANALYSIS The following explanatory comments are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 29, "Straight Baselines: Mozambique," 12 November 1970:

The 28 specified points in the decree law create five straight baseline systems, which, in two cases, connect offshore islands and reefs with the mainland and, in three cases, close bay-like coastal indentations.

Segment	Length (n.m.)	Comments
1 - 2	4.5 of 21° to the general direction of the coast.	The segment connects C. Delgado with the outer point of I. Tecomagí at an angle
2 - 3	5.0 Line 1 3 closes Tunghi Bay by using offshore islands.	The segment varies from the general direction of the coast by approximately 5°.
3 - 4	11.5 the coast to enclose Maiyapa Bay. It is a legal bay if the islands are considered to	The segment continues at nearly the same deviation from the general direction of constitute segments of
4 - 5	41.0	The general character of the coast changes from being embayed to lined with numerous shoals and reefs. The segment, on the average, lies approximately 8 nautical miles offshore directly along the seaward limit of the reefs. The general direction of the coast and the segment deviates by approximately 6°.
5 - 6	8.0	As above but the angle is approximately 8°.
6 - 7	38.4	The numerous reefs continue but four large islands are skirted by the segment. The islands mask approximately 40% of the shoreline from the sea. The segment virtually parallels the general direction of the coast. On the larger-scale charts the segment intersects I. Ibo and passes landward of an islet, Manoel da Silva. These deviations from the norm probably result from positional differences rather than intent.
7 - 8	18.0	The segment deviates from the general direction of the coast by approximately 18° as the two lines nearly intersect at point 8.
8 - 9	13.4	The segment rejoins the mainland enclosing Pomba Bay, a legal bay.
Sub-total: 139.8 n.m.		
10 - 11	10.9	The segment constitutes a straight baseline and encloses Momba Bay, a legal bay, by using the outermost points as the natural entrance points of the bay.
12 - 13	14.2	Same as above, but encloses Veloso Bay.

14 - 15	9.1	The second major straight baseline system closes, on the north, Conducia Bay, a legal bay, and
15 - 16	3.0	Mozambique (city) harbor, which is also a legal bay. All three segments
16 - 17	2.8	essentially follow the general direction of the coast.
17 - 18	27.5	In the north, the segment serves to close B. de Mocambo, a legal bay, while extending beyond its confines in the south where the segment connects with an offshore island.
18 - 19	60.4	The longest of the straight baseline segments, it nevertheless remains aligned within 3° of the general direction of the coast at an average distance of 7 nautical miles from the coast. While the enclosed waters are shoal, few islands or reefs "fringe" the coast.
19 - 20	7.9	As above except the angular deviation is approximately 12°.
20 - 21	27.3	The segment skims five major reef areas. The angular deviation decreases to 6°.
21 - 22	15.8	The segment connects the seaward limits of two reef areas and is virtually parallel to the general direction of the coast.
22 - 23	27.6	Same as above. Distance to mainland averages approximately 9 nautical miles.
23 - 24	3.6	The angular deviation increases to 14° due to a major change in the general direction of the coast while the baselines continue at the former azimuth.
24 - 25	13.4	Same as above.
25 - 26	45.5	The segment connects the offshore reefs area with the mainland.
Sub-total: 243.9 n.m.		
27 - 28	44.6	The segment closes Delgos Bay by using the natural entrance point of the bay. In the north, an artificial point has been chosen. The bay, which could meet the legal requirements of a bay with a different closing point, is the harbor for Lourenco Marques, the capital of Mozambique.

Total 453.4 n.m.

The straight baseline system of Mozambique consists of five sectors, three of which are restricted to "bay" closings. The longest segment measures approximately 60.4 nautical miles in length while the shortest is 2.8 nautical miles. The average segment length is approximately 19.7 nautical miles. Only two of the segments deviate from the general direction of the coast by more than 15°.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

BOUNDARY AGREEMENT: MOZAMBIQUE-TANZANIA BORDER

Article II - Maritime Boundary

Internal Waters:

The outer limit of the internal waters of the two countries is delimited by means of a straight line drawn across the mouth of the Ruvuma Bay from Ras Matunda, located at latitude 10° 21' 32" S and longitude 40° 27' 35" E to Cabo Suafo, located at latitude 10° 28' 14" and longitude 40° 31' 33" E.

All waters on the landward side of this line constitute the internal waters of the two countries.

The internal waters are apportioned by means of a straight line drawn across the Ruvuma Bay from a point hereinafter referred to as point "B", located at latitude 10° 24' 53" S and longitude 40° 29' 34" E which is the mid-point of the line demarcating the outer limit of such waters, that is to say, between Ras Matunda and Cabo Suafo to point "A", the mid-point of the line drawn across the mouth of the Ruvuma River between Ras Mwambo and Ras Ruvuma.

The waters bounded by point A, B and Ras Matunda belong to Tanzania and the waters bounded by points A, B and Cabo Suafo belong to Mozambique.

Article III - Territorial Sea

The territorial sea boundary line between the two countries is delimited by application of the equidistant method of drawing a media straight line from point B to a point 12 nm, located at latitude 10° 18' 46" S and longitude 40° 40' 07" E, hereafter referred to as point "C".

Article IV - Exclusive Economic Zone

The delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone between the two countries is delimited in conformity with the equidistant method by prolonging the median straight line used for the delimitation of the territorial sea from point C to a point 25.5 nm, located at latitude 10° 05' 29" S and longitude 41° 02' 01" E, hereafter referred to as point D. From this point, the Exclusive Economic Zone is delimited by application of the principle of equity, by a line running due east along the parallel of point "D". The point to termination of this line will be established through exchange of notes between Tanzania and Mozambique at a future date.

Article V - Description of Maritime Boundary

The description of the maritime boundary line and the points through which it passes is as follows:

This line commences at the mouth of the Ruvuma River from point A, located at latitude 10° 28' 04" S and longitude 40° 26' 19" E, that is to say, the mid-point of the straight line drawn between Ras Mwambo, located at latitude 10° 27' 48" S and longitude 40° 25' 50" E and Ras Ruvuma, located at latitude 10° 28' 21" S and longitude 40° 26' 48" E, and from point A the line runs across the Ruvuma Bay in a north easterly direction in a straight line to point B, located at latitude 10° 24' 53" S and longitude 40° 29' 34" E, that is to say, the mid-point of the base line demarcating the outer limit of the internal waters between Ras Matunda, located at latitude 10° 28' 14" S and longitude 40° 31' 33" E.

From point B the boundary line follows the median straight line derived by application of the equidistance method between Ras Matunda, located at latitude 10° 21' 32" S and longitude 40° 40' 07" E. From there it follows the same median line as far as point D located at latitude 10° 05' 29" S and longitude 40° 02' 01" E. Thence it runs due east along the parallel of point D to a point established pursuant to article IV.

Annex A

POINT	LATITUDE (S)	LONGITUDE (E)
1. Ras Mwambo	10° 27' 48"	40° 25' 50"
2. Ras Ruvuma	10° 28' 21"	40° 26' 48"
3. Ras Matunda	10° 21' 32"	40° 27' 35"
4. Ras Suafo	10° 21' 32"	40° 27' 35"
5. Point A	10° 28' 04"	40° 26' 19"
6. Point B	10° 24' 53"	40° 29' 34"
7. Point C	10° 18' 46"	40° 40' 07"
8. Point D	10° 05' 29"	41° 02' 01"